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American Folklife Center Celebrates Its Tenth Anniversary

On January 2, 1976, President Gerald R. Ford initiated the nation's Bicentennial year by signing into law the American Folklife Preservation Act (P.L. 94-201), which created the American Folklife Center. The center's mandate is "to preserve and present American folklife" through research, scholarship, archiving, training, live presentations, workshops, exhibits, and publications in all media. The center includes the Archive of Folk Culture, which for 58 years has served as a national archival resource for materials documenting American folk music and folklore.

In its first ten years the center has vigorously engaged in investigating and recording the traditional life of contemporary America. Field research projects in Chicago, south-central Georgia, Nevada, New Jersey, and other parts of the country have documented the cultural traditions of such diverse groups as folk artists, boat builders, cowboys, factory workers, farmers, and schoolchildren. Special studies have produced research publications and resource compendia such as *Cultural Conservation: The Protection of Cultural Heritage in the United States* and *Folklife Sourcebook*.

Center-sponsored workshops, exhibits, concerts, and conferences have celebrated and reflected on specific aspects of the nation's rich cultural heritage. The center publishes the quarterly newsletter *Folklife Center News,* along with a wide range of bibliographies, directories, essay collections, catalogs, technical manuals, project reports, and brochures. In 1985 it launched the publication of the *Folklife Annual.*

In the third week of May this year a series of events are planned to highlight the fruitfulness of the center's first decade. On Wednesday, May 21, a public symposium on folklife and public education

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Folklife Center *(Continued from p. 149)*
will be held in the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. The symposium will feature the following speakers from both the public-sector and academic folklore communities: Henry Glassie, University of Pennsylvania—"Overview of the Folklorist in Public Education"; Jane Beck, Vermont State Folklorist—"Goals and Realities in Public Education"; Roger Abrahams, University of Pennsylvania—"Views from the Institution (on the public folklorists)"; Suzi Jones, Alaska State Council on the Arts—"Views from the Community (on the public folklorists)." The panelists on the topic of public education are: Burt Feintuch, Western Kentucky University; Robert Georges, University of California, Los Angeles; Rayna Green, president, American Folklore Society; and Beverly Robinson, University of California, Los Angeles. Panelists considering the impact and assessment of the public folklorists are: Charles Joyner, Coastal California College; Archie Green, San Francisco; and Henry Willett, National Endowment for the Arts. Discussing "National Programs: Visions of the Future" will be Raye Virginia Allen, Washington, D.C.; Bess Lomax Hawes, National Endowment for the Arts: Alan Jabbour; and Ralph Rinzler, Smithsonian Institution.

On the following day, Thursday, May 22, the center will hold a birthday party celebration, featuring Leo Sarkisian and his Armenian Ensemble, The Johnson Mountain Boys, and demonstrations of decoy carving by Leonard Burcham, Hmong Needlework by Sao Mo Lee and companions, basketmaking by Cloves Boyd, and Iroquois soapstone carving by Crawling Wolf (Charles G. Dawson) on the Neptune Plaza in front of the Jefferson building. The Folklife Center's Board of Trustees will conduct its spring meeting on Thursday and Friday, May 22 and 23.

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Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Information Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Bruce Tapper, Editor

The American Folklife Center is proud to continue serving as a national center for the study and celebration of the country's traditional cultural heritage. For further information on its programs and services, please write the American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540, or call (202) 287-6590.

Library Is Host to Symposium On Colonial Atlantic Ports

The Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress and the History Department of the Johns Hopkins University has cosponsored a symposium entitled, "Atlantic Port Cities: Economy, Culture, and Society in the

Atlantic World, 1650-1850." The symposium took place on May 1 and 2, in the Mumford Room of the Library's James Madison Memorial Building. The symposium was free and open to the public.

Opening remarks were made by Sara Castro-Klarén, chief of the Hispanic Division. Speakers included A.J.R. Russell-Wood, chairman, Department of History, Johns Hopkins University, and Philip D. Curtin, Johns Hopkins University, whose keynote address was, "Port Cities and Cross-Cultural Trade."

Presiding during the first session was Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University. Barry W. Higman, University of the West Indies, delivered a talk on "Jamaican Port Towns in the Early Nineteenth Century," and Stephen Fortune, North Carolina Central University, commented on it. David Geggus, University of Florida, spoke on "The Port Towns of Saint-Domingue in the Eighteenth Century," with Robert Forster, Johns Hopkins University, delivering a com-

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Continuing Reports from the 51st Council and General Conference of The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

Chicago, Illinois, August 1985

Section on Science and Technology Libraries

In addition to its business meetings, the Section on Science and Technology Libraries organized two program sessions and participated in another, jointly presented with the Section on Conservation (see that report). The first session began with a presentation by Michael Tibbetts of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), who delivered a paper prepared by Peter Armstrong, also of the BBC, entitled "The Domesday Project: An Innovative Use of Optical Disk Technology by the British Broadcasting Corporation." This project is creating a contemporary survey of Britain—in pictures, text, and data—much in the spirit of William the Conqueror's Domesday Book which surveyed English lands in 1086 and whose 900th anniversary it commemorates. In this new Domesday Project, optical disk technology plays a major role because large amounts of data are to be collected and collated. The material will be published on two interactive optical laser videodisks and will include demographic and social survey data, government statistics, and environmental data that will be illustrated with pictures, diagrams, and maps. Mr. Armstrong's paper further described the important issues of costly updating of information, competition in the emerging technologies market, copyright, and the role the BBC should play in this new area.

The second presentation, by Cheryl Sloane from the Washington, D.C.-based Public Service Satellite Consortium, was entitled "New Developments in Space-Based Communication Systems." She concentrated her remarks on the potential use of such technology for libraries and information centers, focusing on a new satellite concept, the Advanced Communications Technology Satellite (ACTS), which is planned for launch by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in 1990. This satellite would enable, among other things, lower cost wide-band telecommunication of facsimile and other forms of information point to point rather than the broadcast mode, as is now often the case in satellite communications.

James Beverly, associate director for information services of the Water and Sanitation for Health Project (WASH), presented a paper entitled "Information and Technology Transfer to Developing Countries." Mr. Beverly first outlined the project's organization and operations, noting that one of its major functions is the transfer of technology. He then described and distinguished the three main elements of technology transfer—the transfer of information, know-how, and hardware—each having its own transfer methodologies and unique information requirements. The paper then explored the role of transfer of information as the key to the overall transfer process. The paper included flow charts illustrating this process and a discussion of five basic action steps used in problem solving and technology transfer. He also mentioned the problem of developing countries' varying abilities to properly analyze and effectively use information.

The final paper in the first program session was presented by William R. Nugent, assistant director, Automated Systems Office, Library of Congress. Mr. Nugent's paper, "Optical Disks: An Emerging Technology for Libraries," begins with the assertion that optical disk technology appears to have been designed especially for libraries. He elaborated by describing the virtues of optical disks in a library context, discussing their applications to space management, reference services, and preservation. Mr. Nugent then provided a brief review of the technology and forms of optical storage and described the principal forms of optical disks now in use. He concluded his discussion of current and future library applications of optical disks with the note that although the industry is still in its infancy, optical disk systems of high capability are now available.

The second program session consisted mainly of technical demonstrations, which enabled the attendees to question the presenters and use the equipment.

David Ticchi, international marketing manager for Kurzweil Computer Products, Inc., presented some of the recent advances that his company has achieved in the field of optical character recognition, particularly as they pertain to the manufacture of machines which read. These machines, which are of great importance to blind persons, are able to scan printed materials, interpret letters and words on a page, and then speak so that the blind and others can hear spoken words. While the early machines could only interpret and speak the English language, recent Kurzweil products are multilingual.

Leslie Goldstein, market development manager for intelligent video systems of the Sony Communications Products Company, demonstrated recent developments in videodisk technology. Mr. Goldstein used a large screen video projector, videodisk players, and microcomputers to instruct the audience on interactive videodisks, using a number of different videodisks to illustrate his point. Included among the videodisks was one created by Sony for the Library of Congress Optical Disk Pilot Program.

IFLA Attendees at the Library of Congress for the Conference of Directors of National Libraries

Photo above: *Warren Tsuneishi, director for Area Studies (left), and Ashin Prof. Das Gupta, Director, National Library of India, listen as Dr. R. Geraint Gruffyadd, Librarian, National Library of Wales, offers an opinion.*

Photo above: *Hu Sha, Deputy Director, National Library of China, and Ms. Qiao Ling, Deputy Chief of Foreign Relations Section, National Library of China, pause with William J. Welsh.*
Photo below: *Prof. Das Gupta (left) confers with N. Amarasinghe, Director, National Library of Sri Lanka, and Charles Wambubu, Deputy Director, Kenya National Library Service.*

Photo above: *Ms. Sally P. C. N'Jie, Chief Librarian, National Library, The Gambia (left), and Dr. Ding Zhigang, former Deputy Director, National Library of China, listen as Bill Hogan, tour leader, displays some of the holdings in the Rare Book Room.*

Photo above: *Doris Hamburg (left) of the Conservation Office describes some of the ongoing work of the office.* **Photo right:** *Kenneth R. Cooper, Chief Executive, British Library (left), and Mr. Pieter E. Westra, Director, South African Library, pause with Mr. Welsh.*

Photo left: *Ms. Sally P. C. N'Jie (left) and Ms. Lourdes Blanco, Director, Centro de Conservacion, Biblioteca Nacional, Venezuela, share a quiet conversation with Mr. Welsh.*

The next speaker, Jane Ryland, market support manager for Reference Technology, Inc., Boulder, Colo., demonstrated the work her company has done to advance the use of optical disks for the storage and retrieval of information. She chose a microcomputer and a compact disk read-only memory (CD-ROM) player to illustrate some of the latest products in database storage and retrieval. Showing how several different databases can be resident on the same disk, she performed the same type of search against these databases, which without CD-ROM would require a considerable amount of time connected to remote computers over expensive phone lines.

The final presenter, Dan Tonkery of Horizon Information Services, demonstrated the work of the Library Corporation, a company with which he is associated. The Library Corporation was one of the first to exploit the capabilities of optical disk, especially in its CD-ROM form, for the distribution and use of MARC bibliographic data. Mr. Tonkery illustrated this application with a microcomputer linked to a CD-ROM player and also provided opportunities for audience members to try it themselves.

In addition to these presentations, two papers were prepared for distribution only. The first was written by Dr. Dieter Schmidmaier of the Bergakademie Freiberg, German Democratic Republic, and titled "UAP (Universal Availability of Publications) and User Training for Categories of Grey Literature." The second paper, "Resource Sharing in Science and Technology Libraries in India," was written by S.K. Teneja of the Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi.

—Joseph W. Price

Division for Bibliographic Control

At the program meeting of the Division on Bibliographic Control held on August 19, Françoise Finelli and Serge Saloman of the Bibliothèque Nationale (BN), Paris, described the new online cataloging system now being implemented in that library. The software is a new system being developed by GEAC according to specifications provided by the BN. Some preliminary portions of the system have already been installed with full implementation taking place in stages between fall 1985 and spring 1986.

The system includes bibliographic data files linked to both subject and name authority files. Authority control is provided by the system validating headings which have been input to the bibliographic files against the proper authorities, automatically creating temporary authority records when there is no match. The name authority files include personal, corporate, and series names for both French and foreign books. The subject authority file uses headings from the University of Laval thesaurus, which is itself a French adaptation of the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. Initial products to be created include exchange tapes—for bibliographic records in the UNIMARC format, authority records in the INTERMARC format, and serials in ISDS format; COM tapes for authority file microfiche; and tapes for the photocomposing of the *Bibliographie de la France*.

The new system has brought organizational changes. Catalogers, who had previously carried out a single function (description, authority work, subject indexing) because of the physical separation of the files, will perform the entire operation now that they have all the necessary files available at a single terminal. Preliminary studies show that the online operation can be carried out using a ratio of three catalogers per terminal with each cataloger using the terminals less than three hours a day. An additional organizational change will be the establishment of a Bibliographic and Technical Coordination Center to provide bibliographic and technical consistency of the database.

—Lucia Rather and John Byrum

Section on Cataloguing I

Peter Lewis of the British Library presided over the section's opening program meeting on August 20, which focused on a project to explore the feasibility of applying expert systems to cataloging activities. The principal speaker, Brigitta Olander, summarized a research effort undertaken in collaboration with R. Hjerppe and K. Marklund, all of Linköping University, Sweden. This project, dubbed ESSCAPE for "Expert System for Simple Choice of Access Points for Entries," represents an early investigation into the application of artificial intelligence to cataloging. Concisely stated, expert systems can be defined as systems in which the knowledge of an expert in an area has been captured and then manipulated by the system to achieve answers or solutions to problems or other specified end results.

ESSCAPE used two systems in embarking on this investigation, EMYCIN, a protocol for creating expert systems on DEC-20 mainframe computers, and Expert-Ease, which was built on a LISP machine, Xerox 1108, a workstation of considerable power. The set of rules chosen for ESSCAPE was AACR 2—chiefly Chapter 21, because it is suitably complex, can be broken down into components, and has generated published, formalized interpretations. The idea was to use knowledge-based systems and attempt to encode the set of rules in the two systems.

EMYCIN works on the basis of so-called production rules: *if* a certain condition exists, *then* a logical action will follow. A full record under this system consists of complete bibliographic description along with appropriate access points. The system prompts the user for each bit of information needed to create the full record, beginning with simple bibliographic description and proceeding next to identifying the access points, fulfilling both goals as defined by criteria built into the system. Expert-Ease, on the other hand, parallels matrices of an electronic spreadsheet in defining the application used in building the system for cataloging. It asks questions of the user to which the user selects responses from menus provided by the system. These menus basically supply the answers in the form of examples. In EMYCIN, communication with the user is fairly complete and complex; in Expert-Ease it is brief, almost to the point of being cryptic.

Conclusions and observations offered by the authors based on their experience in building expert systems for cataloging as it applies to descriptive cataloging and to creating an author/title catalog provide insight into the nature of cataloging as well as revealing an interesting analysis of the current cataloging code. First, AACR 2 in its entirety is undoubtedly too massive to input in one system presently. However, this is not necessarily a handicap since separate expert system modules for its various parts might be created to be called on as needed. While AACR 2 might be characterized as self-contained as a unit, it is not self-supporting. It is self-contained in that its only reference in Part I to an outside tool concerned with bibliographic description is to the ISBD (G). It is not self-supporting because it cannot be used without a course in cataloging or other formal training in its application. Other general observations on the code, especially as it pertains to use within expert systems: (1) basic entities—such as title page—are not clearly defined: (2) concepts overlap; (3) rules are sometimes poorly structured: (4) alternatives are not exclusive; and (5) relationships between general rules and specifics are not always clearly understood. The authors view their work in this area as leading to the formulation of a simplified, straightforward set of rules which can be easily used by those who only catalog occasionally.

The role which interpretation plays in the cataloging process was highlighted. The expert cataloger attains such a level after many encounters with the varying configurations found in items being cataloged. Learning is through example, in an apprenticeship method, making cataloging a craft which is developed, rather than an art; so much of the cataloger's decision-making is based on visual perception of the format and layout of bibliographic information. It is not enough to simply "see" and "read," which the expert system is designed to do. In designing operational expert systems in cataloging, answers will be required to questions focusing on the true expertise of expert catalogers—how their tacit knowledge is employed in the cataloging process; why they make certain decisions in a particular case; and how they decide when it is better to apply one rule over another.

In closing, the researchers asked the audience to keep in mind that the aptness, as opposed to correctness, of AACR 2-formulated records revolved around their utility at the local level. As such, AACR 2 is a general tool and the usefulness of any expert system based upon it has to be judged by the degree to which the system can be utilized in the local environment. During the question-and-answer period which followed the presentation, it became clear that development of somewhat more sophisticated applications in this area are technically possible, although the cost-effectiveness of further research to produce them is questionable.

—John D. Byrum

Section on Cataloguing II

The second program meeting, held on August 21, consisted of a panel of translators of the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*. Section chair Peter Lewis, who is also past chair of the Joint Steering Committee for the revision of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules,* briefly described the development of AACR 2, indicating its place in carrying out the objectives of the Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) program. The rules incorporated the available International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs) as much as possible. Translations are now available in seven languages—Arabic, French, Japanese, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish—with editions in Finnish, Italian, Malay, and Urdu in preparation. Mr. Lewis noted that "The language barrier has fallen like the walls of Jericho."

The first speaker, Mrs. Paul Rolland-Thomas of Canada, who prepared the French version, noted that the first edition of AACR had been translated in 1973 and had proved to be quite difficult. The translation of AACR 2 was easier because the rule developers had more experience in French. The first part of AACR 2 presented few problems, but the second posed a number of pitfalls. Some of these included instructions to use English-language reference tools, rules for capitalization stated as exceptions to English, rules for abbreviation of geographic names, and rules for British nobility but not for other countries. She concluded by saying that overall, this translation has served the French Canadian community well.

Thea Aulo of the Helsinki University Library

described the Finnish translation. Because the ISBDs had previously been translated into Finnish, only Part II, rules for choice and form of heading, were included in the Finnish edition. She noted that Part II was more difficult than the ISBDs since the latter were more international in emphasis. She also complained that AACR 1 had introduced the concept of corporate authorship to Finland, and just when it was being widely accepted, AACR 2 abandoned it. She noted problems rising from the priorities given to English forms of name and mentioned, in passing, the conceptual difficulty of allowing main entry under the name of a ghost or spirit when one knew it did not exist. An additional difficulty resulted from Finland's practice of using two official names, one in the nominative and the other in the genitive, for its cities and towns.She also indicated that the Finnish edition declined to allow any but title main entry for serial publications. The Finnish edition also had rejected the active voice in which AACR 2 was written and substituted the passive, following the practice of the ISBDs; regarding this matter, all the other speakers on the program agreed with Ms. Aulo.

Next, Tayayoshi Takawashi of the Shizuoka Women's College spoke briefly about his experience in translating AACR 2 into Japanese. Agreeing with previous speakers on the linguistic difficulties of finding appropriate terms for some of those expressed in AACR 2, he stated that many of the concepts in these cataloging rules are new to Japan, where even the practice of multiple entry listings is rather recent. He noted that AACR 2 provided for a much broader coverage of types of materials than does Japan's own national cataloging rules, although this code is now undergoing revision, with publication anticipated for 1986.

The last speaker was Inger Cathrine Spangen of the Norwegian School of Library and Information Science. She noted that the Norwegian edition was a more literal translation than the Finnish. Although Norwegian librarians had pressed to have background and interpretative information included in the translation, the editorial committee decided instead that application of the rules could be better illustrated through additional examples. Consequently, the Norwegian edition is a much larger book than its English counterpart. She noted that new words had been coined for such terms as "access points" and "item." The rule for entry under corporate body (21.1B1) proved very hard to translate due the vagueness of the concept it embodies. In Norway, there are so many agencies at the local level which use the word "council" in their names that the rule for subordinate entry of government bodies had to be modified to allow for them. As with the French edition, many of the appendices were changed to reflect Norwegian practices; in addition, the glossary was completely reworked in order to expand its coverage and clarify definitions.

A number of questions and comments from the floor highlighted other areas where AACR 2 had presented problems in adaptation. Tom Delsey of the National Library of Canada noted that the rules for legal publications had an American/British slant which had necessitated some modifications in Canada. Frances Hinton of the Philadelphia Free Library responded that had AACR 2 attempted to accommodate the needs of every nationality in this and other areas it would have been physically as large as an encyclopedia. Peter Lewis concluded that this point well illustrated the problem of internationalizing cataloging rules, allowing that use of AACR 2 outside the English-language context required some degree of interpretation as well as translation.

—John Byrum and Lucia Rather

Section on Cataloguing III

The third program meeting of the Section on Cataloguing was held in conjunction with the Section on University and Other General Research Libraries on August 21. Peter Lewis announced that the theme of the session was the costs and benefits of implementing cataloging rules. He hoped that the papers delivered would contrast the requirements of those who are concerned with costs (administrators) with those interested in benefits (catalogers). The common event implicit in all the papers was the implementation of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (2nd edition).

G.G. Allen, principal librarian of the Western Australian Institute of Technology, spoke on "Change in the Catalogue in the Context of Library Management." He dealt with the costs of both rule change and automation. Mr. Allen maintained that the introduction of automation, far from causing a rethinking of cataloging rules and practices, has actually "ossified thinking about the function and structure of catalogues." He also castigated British and American experts for their failure to resolve their differences in theory and practice and gloomily predicted the imminent appearance of an AACR 3. In addition he also complained about the publication of rule interpretations by the Library of Congress, the phoenix revisions to the *Dewey Decimal Classification* and the frequent additions and changes to the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*.

Mr. Allen, quoting Frederick Wagman, director emeritus, University of Michigan's University Library, asserted that the library administrator had no special interest or bias but rather was concerned with the welfare of the library as a whole and therefore was the

logical person to make decisions regarding economies of cataloging versus the needs of users. He also urged catalogers to accept their managerial responsibilities.

Martin Runkle, director for the University of Chicago Library, spoke on "Authority Control." He indicated that he had been a librarian and a user of libraries, but that he would present a director's point of view. Mr. Runkle noted that consistent entry forms combined with a system of cross-references had been the mechanical methods used to create usable library catalogs in the past, and he saw no reason why authority control would not be necessary in the automated catalogs of the future. He maintained that the value of Library of Congress cataloging depended not so much on "quality" and "high standards" as it did on consistency of headings and the cross-reference structure that was provided to allow access. Similarly, the MARC format, while not necessarily the "best" format, has served an important function by providing a standard which allows easy communication for bibliographic data.

Mr. Runkle also urged that consideration be given to the conversion of the Library of Congress card catalog to provide consistent authoritative data for all the many retrospective cataloging efforts currently being carried out in the United States.

The last paper, delivered by Michael Gorman, coeditor of AACR 2 and director of the General Services Department of the University Library at the University of Illinois, was on "Implementing Changes in Cataloguing Rules." He argued that cataloging rule change was inevitable and most of it was "neither whimsical or contextless." The alternative to change is stagnation. Administrators should accept the necessity of change and should budget to pay for it.

After providing a brief history of catalog code revision in the English-speaking countries over the last 25 years, he characterized AACR 2 as an effort to introduce ISBD concepts into all areas of descriptive cataloging, to be fair to the wide variety of materials collected by libraries, and to provide the first truly international English-language code. Mr. Gorman argued that, "amazingly enough, it did all those things." He concluded that there is a need for a "continuing alliance between library administrators and bibliographic experts" dedicated to the management of change in bibliographic systems in order to reconcile bibliographic imperatives with financial exigencies.

This provocative session produced a number of questions and comments from the floor. Tom Delsey of the National Library of Canada reported definite benefits from the adoption of the new rules. Cataloging output has increased by 5–10 percent since 1980. Lenore Coral of Cornell University noted that most changes in subject thesauri were dictated by new vocabulary and concepts. Change is essential if library systems are to continue to be relevant to users.

—Lucia Rather

Standing Committee on Cataloguing

Peter Lewis of the British Library convened the first session on August 18 by calling out the membership roster and welcoming those present. There followed an election of officers to preside over the committee subsequent to this session. Tom Delsey of the National Library of Canada was nominated chair and Peter Lewis for the position of secretary/financial officer; both were unopposed and elected by acclamation.

The committee next considered several progress reports concerning the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBDs):

Lucia Rather of the Library of Congress began by reviewing the activities of the ISBD Review Working Group, of which she is the chair. She indicated that the ISBDs for monographs, ISBD(M); serials, ISBD(S); non-book materials, ISBD(NBM); and cartographic materials, ISBD(CM), had undergone thorough review. The primary purpose of this exercise has been to harmonize these ISBDs. The working group had agreed to keep changes to a minimum due to the widespread application of the ISBDs. The most substantial changes will occur in the ISBD(S), which will be amended in relation to prescriptions for transcribing series statements and to allow minor variations in titles to be noted in order to bring this document into closer conformity with the International Serials Data System (ISDS) *Guidelines*. The current drafts of the ISBDs revised during this project reflect the results of a worldwide review and are now in a nearly finished state; shortly, they will be submitted to the appropriate standing committees for mail ballot and, if approved, will appear as publications during 1986.

Barbara Jover of IFLA's UBC Office reported on the plan to review the ISBD for Printed Music, ISBD (PM), indicating that this would be a joint endeavor between IFLA and the International Association of Music Libraries (IAML). A revised edition should be available in 1987, following wide circulation of a proposed text during the previous fall. Tom Delsey briefly introduced work produced under his direction to formulate guidelines for the application of the ISBDs to component parts (CP); it was agreed that further discussion should be postponed until the second session in order to give committee members an opportunity to review the latest version of this document. Barbara Jover reminded the committee of the need to set up a working group to draft an ISBD for machine-readable files (MRF), resulting from a decision

taken last year to effect removal of provisions for this medium from the ISBD(NBM) in recognition of the unique problems it presents. She related nominations which had been submitted to her from members of the standing committees of the Section on Cataloguing and the Section on Information Technology. Those present endorsed the nominees to comprise the membership of the working group, which is to be chaired by John Byrum of the Library of Congress. Ms. Jover then reported that the time had arrived for the five-year review of the ISBD for rare books, ISBD(A), and suggested that a working group be constituted to undertake this assignment. The committee considered nominations, agreeing that the proposed task should proceed as a joint venture with the Section on Rare and Precious Books and Documents.

At the second session, held on August 22, Tom Delsey reported on the latest work on what had formerly been called the "International Standard Bibliographic Description for Component Parts," ISBD(CP). During 1984–85, a small working group chaired by Mr. Delsey produced a new document which took into account (1) the comments from the worldwide review of ISBD(CP); (2) proposals made by Lucia Rather at the 1984 Nairobi meeting to allow for a more compact abbreviated entry that could be used by the abstracting and indexing community; and (3) the characteristics of non-book materials. The working group concluded that what was needed was not a new ISBD but rather a set of guidelines to show how to use the existing ISBDs to provide a two-part description (i.e., of the component part and the host item). The new document will be entitled *Guidelines for the Applications of the ISBDs in the Description of Component Parts.* A new draft containing a few suggested changes as well as additional examples will be prepared by the working group. When complete, the document will be sent to the two sponsoring sections, Cataloguing and Serial Publications, for approval before publication.

Lucia Rather reported on two new Cataloguing In Publication (CIP) documents: "Standard CIP data sheet" prepared by Judy McDermott of the Library of Congress and "Standard Format for CIP Entry" prepared by Susan Vita, also of the Library of Congress. These papers contain the results of two working groups at the International CIP meeting held in Ottawa in 1982 and have been submitted to the Standing Committee on Cataloguing for approval. Barbara Jover reported on a document prepared by Dorothy Anderson under contract to Unesco to provide guidelines on how to establish CIP programs. The document was finished in July and will be published by Unesco in 1986.

Peter Lewis read a report from Christine Bossmeyer of the Deutsche Bibliothek on the work now being carried out by the Working Group on an International Authority System. Sally McCallum of the Library of Congress has prepared a first draft of a UNIMARC format for authorities which has been sent to the Working Group for review. Comments received in February 1984 were generally favorable although there was some disagreement over the handling of cross-reference records. A revised draft is now in preparation. Arnold Wajenberg of the University of Illinois Library recommended that the document not be issued until expansions are made to allow subjects to be included (in addition to names and series). Concern was expressed that this might hold up the availability of the format indefinitely. The consensus of the committee was to limit the format initially to names and series. However, it will be recommended to the working group that the first publication be called a preliminary edition, indicating that inclusion of subjects in the format would be carried out as soon as possible.

Barbara Jover announced the publication of the IFLA *Guidelines for Authority and Reference Entries.* This document provides rules for the formulation and display of name authorities and will serve as the basis for the new authorities format.

As incoming chair, Tom Delsey took over the meeting to discuss projects for 1987. The first item was the establishment of a subcommittee to oversee future ISBD development. It was agreed that the old ISBD Review Committee will finish its work on the revision of the ISBD(M), (S), (CM), and (NBM). The new committee will be a subcommittee of the Standing Committee and will be chaired by Lucia Rather, who is Honorary Consultant to the Standing Committee for ISBD matters. It is anticipated that this will be a transitional arrangement and that a regular member of the standing committee will assume the chair in 1987. This subcommittee will also oversee the review of the ISBD(PM) and (A) and develop projects of the new ISBD for machine-readable files. Also under consideration for 1987 is a project to prepare a revised edition of the ISBD Manual of Examples.

The session concluded with a discussion of possible programs for presentation during the 1986 IFLA meeting to be held in Tokyo. Suggestions included such topics as: major retrospective conversion projects, representation of oriental scripts in machine-readable catalogs, "expert" systems for automated cataloging processes, and the recently issued Japanese cataloging rules for the bibliographic identification of library materials.

—John D. Byrum

Section on Classification and Subject Cataloguing

For the August 20 program of this section, Robert Holley, assistant director for technical services, Univer-

sity of Utah Libraries, gave an overview of classification in the United States. American librarians value classification primarily as a means for subject browsing in open stacks. Only two major schemes are widely used in the United States—the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) in most public and school libraries, and the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) in most university and many college libraries. This relative uniformity results from American cultural unity and pragmatic willingness to use centrally produced schemes so that the work of schedule development need not be repeated in many places. The DDC began as a theoretical attempt to organize all knowledge, whereas the LCC was a pragmatic attempt to organize the materials acquired by the Library of Congress. Major revisions in DDC often involve reusing numbers with new meanings, while the LCC notation allows new schedules to be developed without reusing numbers.

Next Karen Markey, research scientist, OCLC Online Computer Library Center, United States, described the Dewey Decimal Classification online research project. Anh Demeyer, systems analyst, OCLC, was coauthor of the paper. In an experimental online catalog (1) subject terms from the DDC schedules (e.g., headings, scope notes); (2) hierarchical arrays of related terms in the DDC schedules; (3) subject terms in the DDC Relative Index; and (4) alphabetical displays of DDC Relative Index entries were made available as searchers' tools for subject access, browsing, and display. For comparison, another online catalog with alphabetic displays of Library of Congress Subject Headings but without DDC enhancements was created for the same sets of bibliographic records. Both catalogs were tested in retrieval experiments with library staff and patrons at four libraries. Findings were scheduled for presentation in a final report to the Council on Library Resources in October 1985.

For the August 21 program, Suzanne Jougelet, conservateur, Bibliothèque Municipale de Lyon, France, presented a paper on subject indexing in France, where two standards currently exist. One is based on a revised version of the 1957 standard for alphabetic subject catalogs. Consistent with this standard is a list of subject headings by Martine Blanc-Montmayeur and Françoise Danset, *Choix de vedettes-matières à l'intention des bibliothèques* (Paris: Cercle de la Librairie, 1984). This list will be used for a subject index to the annual cumulative volume of the French commercial bibliography, *Répertoire Livres-Hebdo: un an de nouvautés*. The other standard is an authority list based on the Laval University translation of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. A national coordinating group has been established to approve additions to the version used in France: *Liste d'autorité de matières encyclopédique, collective et hiérarchisée*. The Bibliothèque Nationale (and the *Bibliographie de la France*), the Bibliothèque Publique d'Information, and other large French libraries are using this authority list.

Nancy J. Williamson, professor, Faculty of Library and Information Science, University of Toronto, Canada, reported on preliminaries of a study of the potential role of classification in online catalogs. After a literature search, she sent questionnaires to North American libraries with online catalogs and to vendors of online catalogs to determine the extent and type of use being made of classification and the reasons for its inclusion or exclusion. Preliminary results indicate that more and more catalogs have "call number access" as a by-product of online circulation and that a major reason for exclusion of classification from online catalogs is the perception that classification is a tool for shelf arrangement rather than part of a catalog. Future research should consider the classification system developer's viewpoint, e.g., the possibilities for multidimensional and polyhierarchical classifications; the classifier's viewpoint, e.g., the feasibility of providing schedules online; and the information seeker's viewpoint, e.g., comparative studies of DDC and LCC as searchers' tools in online catalogs.

—Julianne Beall

Section on Bibliography

This section's August 20 program focused on national bibliographic control in the United States and the Soviet Union. First Mary S. Price, director for Bibliographic Products and Services, Library of Congress, described recent developments in and plans for the *National Union Catalog* (NUC) program. Automated support for production of *NUC Books, NUC U.S. Books, NUC Cartographic Materials,* and *NUC Audio-Visual Materials* began in 1983. At the same time other changes were introduced, such as expansion of *NUC Books* and *NUC U.S. Books* to include Minimal Level Cataloging data from the Library of Congress. In 1986 the Library expects to be able to receive reports for monographs in machine-readable form. Also expected in 1986 are (1) expansion of the series and subject heading indexes of *NUC Books* and *NUC U.S. Books* to include reports from outside libraries and (2) automated support for production of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*. To help in planning for the future of NUC, the Library's Cataloging Distribution Service has begun a market study.

Next E. V. Pereslegina of the All-Union State Library of Foreign Literature, Moscow, presented a paper by N. P. Igumnova, deputy director of the Lenin

State Library of the USSR, about the development of retrospective national bibliography in a multinational state. In the USSR retrospective bibliographies are commonly union catalogs. At the federal level, responsibility for retrospective national bibliography falls to the Lenin State Library of the USSR, the Library of the USSR's Academy of Sciences, and other large libraries. At the republic level the largest libraries produce retrospective bibliographies using such criteria for inclusion as language, nationality of the author, and place of publication, e.g., *Books of Soviet Estonia, 1940–1970.* A 1947 directive called for creation of two union catalogs of the Russian book, for the prerevolutionary and Soviet periods. The part for the first quarter of the 19th century is now being prepared for publication. Interconnected works provide almost complete coverage of Russian periodicals.

—Julianne Beall

Division of Management and Technology

Section on Conservation

The first section meeting was held on August 20 with the Section on Science and Technology. The program consisted of five papers that addressed the general theme of Science and Technology in the Service of Library Preservation.

Bonnie Jo Cullison, Newberry Library, Chicago, USA, spoke on "A Preservation Climate: the Achievement of Environmental Standards for Storage at the Newberry Library." She described the design of a new storage facility, built in 1982 to house the library's collections. The building, which is used only for the storage of books, was constructed to maintain a controlled environment conducive to prolonging the life of the materials, to maximize security by limiting access, and to reduce the risk of damage caused by fire and water. An automation system monitors all building systems to insure continuous maintenance of the established environmental standards.

William Minter, a private book conservator from the United States, discussed "Polyester Encapsulation Using an Ultrasonic Welding Machine." He referred to the widespread use of polyester film encapsulation for protecting vulnerable or fragile documents, including book leaves, manuscripts, and maps, and cited ultrasonic welding as the newest technique for sealing the edges of the polyester film. Mr. Minter described and illustrated with slides the ultrasonic welder and various techniques for its use.

Joyce M. Banks, National Library of Canada, and Peter G. Sparks, Library of Congress, presented papers that discussed the application of mass deacidification processes by their respective institutions. She described a project to deacidify the Canadiana collections in the Public Archives of Canada with the Wei T'o Nonaqueous Book Deacidification System, a project begun in December 1981. Currently, the system is being used to treat approximately 40,000 volumes per year, and is being applied to both prospective and retrospective materials. Dr. Sparks discussed the vapor phase deacidification process using diethyl zinc (DEZ) that was developed in the Research and Testing Office at the Library of Congress. Construction of a plant facility to treat prospective and retrospective general and law collections materials will begin early in 1986. When the plant is fully operational, the Library expects to deacidify at least 500,000 volumes per year with the process.

Joseph W. Price, Library of Congress, spoke about a pilot program at the Library which is designed to explore the feasibility of using optical disk technology for solving the problems of preservation and access to library materials. The program utilizes conventional videodisk technology for collections in which color and motion are vital, and uses the more innovative digital disk technology for storing and displaying maps, microfiche, printed sheet music, legal materials, manuscripts, and journals. The program hopes to measure researcher acceptance of electronic displays as substitutes for original materials which are too fragile, cumbersome, or rare to be handled. Electronic and physical tests of the disks will also be performed to evaluate their utility as a stable preservation medium.

At the program meeting on August 21 Merrily Smith, Library of Congress, opened the meeting with a discussion of "Approaches to Staff Training in Preservation." The theme of the presentation was that library staff members trained in the principles and practices of library preservation can contribute a great deal to the long-term survival of library materials. She outlined three general goals of a staff education program and suggested specific approaches for meeting each goal. A 10-minute slide tape presentation on "Handling Books in General Collections," produced by the National Preservation Program Office of the Library of Congress, was shown to demonstrate one tool that can be useful in staff training.

Ann Russell, Northeast Document Conservation Center, United States, discussed "Regional and National Cooperation in Conservation in the United States." Ms. Russell indicated that the United States does not at present have a national program or strategy for conservation of library collections, but that considerable initiative and leadership have been shown at the institutional level. She indicated that the American library preservation community agrees that regional and national cooperative efforts are the most promising

May 12, 1986

STAFF NEWS

It's Official
What Makes Willie Run

The Library's Central Services Division boasts a number of excellent athletes who are proficient in softball, basketball, track, and football. Willie L.A. Jones, bindery foreman in the Printing and Processing Section, doesn't quite fit into that mold; instead he's the guy who controls the action—the referee, the umpire, the official in charge. Although not yet called into stardom officiating the NCAA Basketball Finals, Willie Jones says he's ready, willing, and waiting by the phone.

Willie L. A. Jones

Willie Jones came to the Library in December 1964 out of the District of Columbia Public School System. He lives in Washington, D.C., near R.F.K. Stadium with his wife Gwendolyn and their three children, Delnita, 18, in college at Mt. Saint Mary's in Emmitsburg, Md.; son Damien, 11, at St. John the Baptist; and youngest daughter Sinceria, 4, who is now in pre-school and will enter St. Peter's School in the fall. Willie began working at the Library in the Buildings and Grounds Division. Now, in addition to working at the Library full-time, Willie Jones still finds the time to help out with local community ball, donating his time for the physically handicapped and retarded children, having helped out for the annual Special Olympics. He is also athletic director for Holy Comforter/Saint Cyprian's schools. He is the first vice president of High School Board 12 for basketball and assistant chairman for the training committee. He also won the Presidents Award from International Approved Association of Basketball Officials, Board 12, in 1985. At the Library of Congress Willie Jones was elected president of the Welfare and Recreation Association in 1985. There's no question that he's a valuable man at the Library and in the world of sports.

He began coaching baseball and basketball for the District of Columbia Recreation Department for five years before he got his call in officiating. And, as Willie Jones tells it, you just don't go out there and say you want to referee; you have to qualify and be certified first, and this requires a lot of dedication, study, and field work. Qualification requires passing the written test with a grade of at least 87.6, passing six floor exams, and finally being certified by the IAABO, which grants a permit to officiate in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. The metro area consists of three governing boards: the District of Columbia Board (including Montgomery County, Md.), the Virginia Board, and the Prince George's County (Md.) Board.

Talk about a schedule. When basketball season arrives, Willie Jones is a tough one to catch up with. He referees on the average of seven to ten games a week, usually mixing in college games with scholastic matchups, including both men's and women's teams. In order to officiate college games, another round of certification is required by completing standard collegiate exams, both written and on-the-floor testings. Medical check-ups are also required annually. Physically the tasks are demanding and referees have to be in top shape to take not only the up-and-down-the-floor pounding but psychologically adept to handle verbal abuse from the players, coaches, and fans alike.

Willie Jones recently officiated the Metro League Championship game that pitted Gonzaga and DeMatha high schools against each other, with the winning team going to represent the league in the area's top City Championship game finale at Maryland University's Cole Field House. A shoe-horned crowd of 5,700 was in attendance at George Washington University's Smith Center to watch the game. Mr. Jones remembers it fondly and identifies with the players and coaches, noting that everybody experiences a certain numbness at game time and the tight nerves continue until the first whistle is blown. After that the adrenalin flows for athletes and officials alike. In this exciting game Gonzaga came from behind on ten successive baskets by Robert Holmes to claim a terrific win for the Gonzaga Eagles. During the last time-out in the game, with seconds remaining, while the two coaches planned strategy, the referees also planned their exit, knowing

(Continued on following page)

Willie Jones *(Continued from previous page)*
the crush of fans on the floor might be unhealthy. They made it to safety, but left the game ball for a souvenir. Later, Willie Jones was congratulated for his officiating by both head coaches, Morgan Wooten for the losers and coach Dick Myers of Gonzaga.

Willie Jones can go from refereeing an afternoon inter-high game between McKinley High and Coolidge and then a night game between Hampton and Virginia Union in the Tidewater area. From October until March the battles go on and Willie Jones is somewhere on the road to run with the other guys on the court. Coaches and fans are not always full of applause for Willie Jones and his fellow referees. There have been tough times, when nothing seemed to go right and the fans wouldn't let up. He can relate comical and near traumatic experiences and many other stories that testify to both the good and bad times of officiating.

But hold on, it doesn't all end with the play-offs and championships of spring: there are summer leagues and camps, basketball from June through August, the fast leagues of Jelleff's, Sidwell Friends, and McKinley beckon, and Willie goes. For two years he refereed for the Kenner League at Georgetown University where top university freshmen tune up for the next season. And every year he goes for two weeks to the Metro Index Camp at California State in Pennsylvania, where 400 would-be hot scholarship prospects and 40 officials work out under the sun. He foresees that some new technology used during this basketball camp, such as the videotaping of games and reviewing them on VCRs, is a great learning tool and will make games more competitive and better officiated.

Running right after the summer basketballers comes the action of autumn, as Willie Jones referees touch football in organized leagues in the area, belonging to the Washington Independent Association of Football Officials, refereeing games at Anacostia Park and the Ellipse. And add to that the regular season of the Library of Congress-WRA Softball League where he manages the trophy-winning Central Services team. A large trophy case filled to capacity rests by Willie Jones' desk, testifying to the talents of Central Services teams.

He has watched many players develop through the years. Adrian Dantley, now of the NBA Utah Jazz, comes to mind. Willie Jones officiated many a game of the DeMatha Stags star. And the same with Johnny Dawkins, formerly of Mackin High, now of Duke University, and certainly going to be among the first chosen in the professional draft. He has also watched up-and-coming stars like Tim Anderson of Coolidge High and now with Virginia Tech, and Chris Washburn, star center for N.C. State, out of Oak Academy in Virginia. Willie watches with great satisfaction as bumbling high school sophomores come into their own as juniors and seniors, gaining more confidence and skill with every game, and looking for the round grail that so many young athletes covet.

Willie Jones spoke of the transition process referees go through when working up through the high school ranks to officiate in college games. He has developed a philosophy that he lives by in learning the ins and outs of calling for both high school and college. He sees the game and the players having both advantages and disadvantages in playing the game; although the rulebook is the proper guideline, it is only that. He sees to it in every contest that no one gains an advantage over another, for when that happens the whistle blows, a foul occurs, or a possession changes, and only talent can ultimately triumph. The basis for officiating is good common sense, using good judgement; "sometimes you let 'em play and sometimes you just have to call 'em close."

Willie Jones enjoys the constant sports scene, getting on the road, albeit sacrificing time with his family. He bemoans the fact that the officials that really have it made are the professional people, the lawyers, brokers, store owners, those who can afford to take the time to go just about anywhere to officiate a game. Those people are envied, and although Willie would love to referee in the Atlantic Coast Conference or the Big East, he feels restricted because of work obligations and the sense that he cannot serve too many masters.

Still he loves the games, each one a different challenge, and he is always a part of it. He believes that through his time spent with kids playing athletics he is helping to guide them through a series of learning experiences. And so it goes with training new applicants for the future in officialdom.

Doing the almost year-round officiating that occupies his life, Willie Jones can relate what he has learned both on the court and field to his job at the Library. Both involve split-second decisions. The patience he gains in sports helps him at work, where some days five printing jobs on the line suddenly become 20, with deadlines and rush orders. "You have to be ready to make an instant call either way and you must be firm, and it's always something you have to live with, right or wrong." With Willie Jones it's almost guaranteed that it will be the right call.

And, incidentally, the question is asked, "Does the 'L.A.' in Willie L.A. Jones stand for the Los Angeles Lakers?" In answer Willie puts one hand perpendicular and the other crossing horizontally, "Time Out," he calls—he's not saying.

Profile Series
John Sullivan

Leslie H. Wright Awarded 25-Year Pin

Leslie H. Wright, an investigator in the Card Control Unit, Distribution Section, was awarded a 25-year Federal Service pin by Mary Sauer Price, director for Bibliographic Products and Services, on March 10. Also

Ernest Hedges (left), Gerald Lowell, Mary S. Price, Leslie Wright, and William Ford.

in attendance at the presentation were Gerald R. Lowell, chief, Cataloging Distribution Service; Ernest C. Hedges, head, Distribution Section; and William E. Ford, supervisor, Card Control Unit.

Mr. Wright's first year of Federal service was with the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. The remainder of his career has been with the Library of Congress Cataloging Distribution Service. His original appointment was that of card drawer in 1962; by the fall of that year he was promoted to senior card drawer. In July 1968, he was selected for the new position of card drawing reviser. In April 1970 he was assigned to the position of preparation assistant in the former Estimating Unit. In the fall of 1970 he was promoted to searcher, and the following year he was promoted to senior searcher. In 1975 he was promoted to his present position of investigator in the Card Control Unit. Mr. Wright received a Special Achievement Award in November 1985 for his participation in a special project assigned to the Card Control Unit.

Mr. Wright was born in Fairmont, W. Va., but at an early age he moved with his parents to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he attended and graduated with honors from Allerdice High School in 1957. Mr. Wright also attended Lincoln University in Oxford, Pa.

Mr. Wright is a member of Mt. Gilead Baptist Church and is very active in its programs. At one time he was instrumental in assembling, and became the lead in, the Mt. Gilead Male Quintet. In his leisure time Mr. Wright enjoys traveling, listening to a wide variety of music, and playing cards. He especially enjoys playing a good game of pinochle.

Mr. Wright has four children, a daughter and three sons, and will become a grandfather for the fourth time later this year.

James L. Drew, Jr., Receives 25-Year Pin

James L. Drew, Jr., head of Preparatory Cataloging Unit II, Preparatory Cataloging Section, Shared Cataloging Division, was presented with a 25-year Federal Service pin on February 28 by Henriette Avram, assistant librarian for Processing Services.

Mr. Drew's Federal career began with service in the U.S. Army from 1960 to 1962. He joined the Library of Congress in 1962 as messenger/arranger in the National Union Catalog Division and was promoted to arranger in the Catalog Maintenance Division in late 1963. During the next three years he earned promotions to more responsible positions within the division. In May 1966, Mr. Drew was detailed to the Shared

Mayumi Taniguchi (left), Henriette D. Avram, James L. Drew, Jr., Lucia Rather, and Hugo Christiansen.

Cataloging Division, which was still in its infancy, and in 1967 he was transferred to that division. Since then he has earned promotions to progressively more responsible positions, attaining his present position as unit head in 1982. During his almost 20 years in the Shared Cataloging Division he has supervised English, German/Hungarian, Japanese, and Dutch/Scandinavian processing units, and witnessed the many advances in operational procedures. He has also received several performance awards, the latest being a Special Achievement Award for exceptional performance as a supervisor.

Staff Activities

Gillian Anderson, Music Division, will lead a nine-member chamber ensemble in performing the original score with the D.W. Griffith film *Way Down East* (1920, silent, 150 min.) at the National Museum of Natural History on Saturday, May 17, at 7 p.m. She and Peter Williamson, archivist at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, reconstructed a hypothetical original version of the film, which is being shown by the Smithsonian Resident Associate Program in connection with an exhibition, *Hollywood, Legend and Reality,* at the museum. Ms. Anderson will introduce the program with remarks on the interesting challenges the film's reconstruction presented, with only the musical score and the copyright deposit material as a guide.

James Moldovan, senior descriptive cataloger, Shared Cataloging Division, is the author of the chapters on Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland in volume 5 of the *Directory of Music Research Libraries* (Bärenreiter-Verlag, 1985). His contributions on Bulgaria, Romania, and the USSR will appear as part of volume 6, now in press. The publications are the result of fieldwork in Central and Eastern Europe during 1978–1979 and constitute part of Series C of the *Répertoire international des sources musicales.*

James P. Riley, executive director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC), attended a congress for librarians with the overall theme, "Information Poverty: Unequal Access to the World's Information," February 17 at St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y. Mr. Riley spoke on how the informational needs of Federal library users were met through the cooperative work of FLICC and its membership as well as its FEDLINK network activities and services.

Mary K.D. Pietris, chief, Subject Cataloging Division, participated in a workshop on subject access in library catalogs sponsored by the School of Library and Information Studies, Florida State University in Tallahassee, February 28 to March 1. Speaking to a capacity audience of 213 librarians from across the Southeast, Ms. Pietris reviewed the organization and important provisions of the new *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* and discussed a wide variety of issues relating to subject cataloging at the Library of Congress.

Staff Carpool Locator

Established, nonsmoking carpool from Lanham, Md., area with possibility of vacancies seeks applicants with ten years or more of Library service who would be willing to share driving. On compflex schedule, 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Contact Daryle Dale, ext. 75065.

Nonsmoking staff member from Lanham, Md., is seeking a carpool and is willing to share driving. On 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. schedule. Contact Daryle Dale, ext. 75065.

A carpool from the Fort Washington/Oxon Hill area seeks an additional rider. It is on a flexitime schedule, approximately 7 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Call Nancy S. Smith, Budget Office, on ext. 75186.

Established carpool from Seminary Road/Rt. 95 area of Alexandria has room for another rider to share the driving. On flexitime schedule, 6:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. Call Debby Weinstein, ext. 78202.

in terms of developing strategies and delivering services. This view was supported by examples of several cooperative programs that could serve as models for future development. These included regional conservation centers, the cooperative microfilming project of the Research Libraries Group, and grant programs that support both institutional and cooperative preservation projects.

D.W.G. Clements, British Library, UK, discussed "The National Preservation Office at the British Library," an office that was established in 1984. The function of the office is to promote awareness of preservation issues, to provide information and referral services, to initiate debate on national issues, and to encourage cooperative initiatives in the United Kingdom. He outlined the progress made by the office since its inception, presented its plans for the future, and described activities that either have been or are being undertaken by other parts of the British Library in support of preservation efforts nationally.

Helmut Bansa, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Federal Republic of Germany, completed the program with "Selecting for Conservation—Selecting for Conversion: Some Practical Recommendations for Policy." The paper considered the optimum utilization of limited technical and financial resources so the information stored in general collection library materials and in rare materials would not be endangered. He described a procedure employed by the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek that includes restriction of use; microfilming of the original copy, together with removing the copy from circulation; and restoration/conservation treatment of the original copy. This approach has proven both practical and useful, and Dr. Bansa commended it as policy for other libraries.

—Merrily Smith

Section on Information Technology

At the August 21 program of this section, Stephen Flood, principal research officer, Aslib, the Association for Information Management, London, focused on the evaluation of commercial software for information retrieval systems. Librarians must be able to describe their own work in terms that can be translated into computer terms. They must consider such criteria as the number, size, and structure of records; and the searches required (routine or on demand). They must also consider consumer aspects, such as ease of use and well-tested features. It is not difficult to select a short list of packages, but a thorough evaluation of each is difficult and expensive, taking up to five weeks; however, no shortcuts should be taken. Commercial packages will typically do 80 percent of the information retrieval work required in libraries, and to get the other 20 percent libraries will have to use 80 percent of the project's budget for specially developed software; use the same 80 percent to ferret out commercial software to do the job; or let human experts do the other 20 percent.

Next Kenneth E. Dowlin described the use of computer technology at the public library where he is director, Pikes Peak Library District in Colorado. The computer is used for publications management (online circulation, catalog, acquisitions, and serials systems), databases with community information (such as adult education courses, public events, day care centers, and carpooling), community communications (for example electronic mail), regional and national networking (such as electronic interlibrary loan and accessing Bibliographic Retrieval Services), and library management. Pervasive use of the computer has changed the internal operation of the library by speeding up the processing of new materials, so that the norm is no more than five days from receipt to circulating status; allowing technicians to do more work; and permitting librarians to focus on professional tasks such as intensive reference work and management of databases. The library's image in the community has become that of a leader in the use of information technology.

—Julianne Beall

The Section on Information Technology sponsored a session on implementations of the ISO Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Reference Model for Libraries. Cynthia Durance from the National Library of Canada (NLC) and Sally H. McCallum from the Library of Congress described the approaches to OSI being taken in Canada and the United States.

The OSI Reference Model is an ISO standard for structuring communications requirements. All systems that build their network interfaces using the reference model and related ISO protocol specifications will be able to communicate with each other, computer-to-computer.

In Canada the primary application being developed is interlibrary loan (ILL). Using a sophisticated messaging system as the carrier, NLC has developed a work station and ILL protocol which is in its final phases of review and testing. NLC is also participating in a file transfer project between NLC and three other Canadian systems that is based on OSI concepts.

The OSI work in the United States library community centers around the Linked Systems Project (LSP) which is developing OSI links between the Library of Congress, Western Library Network (WLN), Research

Libraries Information Network (RLIN), and the Online Catalog Library Center (OCLC). The applications being implemented in the U.S. work are record and file transfer and intersystem information retrieval. Mrs. McCallum reported that in the week following the IFLA conference, the LSP link between RLG and LC was scheduled to be operational.

—Sally H. McCallum

Section on Information Technology Standing Committee

The section's Standing Committee met on August 18 and 21. The minutes of the meetings held in Nairobi were approved. The chair, Christine Bossmeyer, Deutsche Bibliothek, Federal Republic of Germany, reported on the first meetings of the Coordinating Board of the Division of Management and Technology. She noted that the Round Table on the Management of Library Associations, in reviewing the new (1986–1991) Medium-Term Programme had identified areas in which sections could collaborate. The Standing Committee agreed with the chair's recommendation that the requests made by the chair of the Section of University Libraries and Other General Research Libraries for a compilation of software packages was too difficult an undertaking in view of the need to constantly update such a list and keep it current. Ms. Bossmeyer and Stephen Massil of the University of London were reelected as chair and secretary, respectively.

The chair discussed a proposal which had originated with the Round Table on Library Service to Ethnic and Linguistic Minorities to hold a conference on the various aspects of converting into machine-readable form and processing non-roman alphabet records. A pre-conference session will be held at the general conference in Tokyo, and arrangements were determined, including the basic content of the session and invited participants of the conference.

Ms. Bossmeyer reported on the activities of the Working Group on the International Authority system. A draft format, which has been revised, will be distributed again for comments. To date no consultant has been found to undertake a study of the videodisk technology. Several recommendations which were made will be investigated. The Transborder Data Flow study will be published as an IFLA Professional Report. Ms. Bossmeyer has prepared a foreword to the study written by a consultant.

Cynthia Durance of the National Library of Canada reported on the Transborder Data Flow core program established at the National Library of Canada. A survey will be conducted during 1985–1986 on the flow of existing databases across national boundaries and the results will be reported during the Tokyo conference. It was recommended that, when appropriate, the Standing Committee serve as the Advisory Committee to this core program.

The Standing Committee proposed Sue Dodd, University of North Carolina, and a representative from the Dutch Pica System to represent the committee on a working group established to formulate an ISBD for machine-readable files.

The section programs for Tokyo and Brighton were discussed. It was proposed to hold a pre-conference seminar in 1987 in London on computer-to-computer links for library systems.

Ms. Durance and Mr. Massil were invited to a forthcoming meeting on automation as part of the IFLA/FID/ICA cooperative activities on conservation, automation, and information retrieval.

Henriette D. Avram of the Library of Congress reported on the modification of the MINISIS system to create and process UNIMARC records undertaken jointly by IDRC and IFLA. The system specifications and software modifications have been completed, and testing is under way. When the testing is completed, user documentation will be prepared.

—Henriette D. Avram

Division of Libraries Serving the General Public

Section of Children's Libraries

The meetings and programs of the Section of Children's Libraries and the Round Table of Librarians Representing Documentation Centres Serving Research on Children's Literature were well attended. Among the highlights were the following presentations and events.

The education and training of children's librarians around the world has been a long-standing concern of the section. The latest project is the gathering of data and articles from approximately 15 countries. The compilation of the information will result in a publication which will not only include the various country reports but will also incorporate recommendations for worldwide training of children's librarians established by the members of the Standing Committee of the section. The model for this proposal was presented by Eva Glistrup, Copenhagen, Denmark, who outlined training programs designed to fit different library environments and services in a given country.

Selma Richardson, Urbana, Ill., presented an overview of current children's services in the United States, stressing the diversity of services and the fact that "the extent and quality of public library services

are determined, by and large, by the local unit of government."

Representing the Division for Education and Research and complementing the above was a report by Adele Fasick, Toronto, Canada, who presented results from a research project on children's responses to various genres of literature.

An inspiring and moving presentation was given by the former section chair, Margaret Marshall, Welwyn, UK, who described the IFLA/Unesco *Books for All* Co-Action Project. The aim of the *Books for All* project, begun in 1973, is to provide aid to needy countries for the development and extension of existing library services to children, to make children's books available through public libraries, or to provide children's books through voluntary efforts. Mrs. Marshall, who works for this project as a volunteer and who appropriately called her report, "Books? We Don't Have Any," coordinates the exchange of donor funds into UNUMs (Unesco units of money) which in turn are provided to individual children or schools. The UNUM checks can only purchase children's books. Slides showing children from countries around the world underscored the need and the success of this worthwhile project. (For further information, contact Mrs. M. Marshall, IFLA Children's Section, 6a Harmer Green Lane, Digswell, Welwyn, Herts., England.)

Foreign as well as U.S. participants appreciated the ALA-arranged tour of libraries in the Chicago area. Especially attractive were the Hall Branch of the Chicago Public Library which had been refurbished to its 1930s splendor and the Kresge Learning Center at the Museum of Science and Industry which showed off the country's finest selection of resource materials, including an array of computers.

The business meetings of the section included program discussions for the IFLA Conference in Tokyo, Japan (August 25-29, 1986), and the production of the newsletter which in future issues will combine the previously separate reports by the section and the round table. Sybille A. Jagusch, Washington, D.C., was elected as the section's new secretary, succeeding Alice Geradts, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Among the most valuable experiences gained during coffees, receptions, and bus tours were the informal exchanges of information and the achievement of an atmosphere of constructive, energizing goodwill which will facilitate the concrete cooperative efforts in the future. Chicago, one of America's renaissance cities, underscored this feeling through its uplifting esprit.

—Sybille A. Jagusch

Section of Libraries for the Blind

Prior to the IFLA conference, the section sponsored a meeting from August 14-16, in Washington, D.C., at which 85 participants from 23 countries participated. Mary Jack Wintle of the Library of Congress opened the discussion with an overview of operating programs in the United States. Next, papers by Helen Perry of Canada, Esther Nijiro of Kenya, and Paul Thiel of Canada were offered on "Text Preparation and Editing," "The Establishment of Library Service for Blind Individuals in Developing Countries," and "Continuing Education." Discussion groups followed. The section visited Recording for the Blind, Princeton, N.J., on August 15, where a tour and discussion of services were held. The next day, the group visited the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS/BPH), Library of Congress, and heard a stimulating presentation by Kenneth Jernigan, president, National Federation of the Blind, USA.

The section's Standing Committee met on August 18. Allan Leach of the UK and Peter Hanke of the USA were elected chair and secretary, respectively.

At the section's open meeting on August 20, Judith M. Dixon, head, Consumer Relations Section, NLS/BPH, presented a paper entitled "Consumer Relations: Investigations and Their Conclusions." The paper stressed the importance of incorporating consumer opinion into all aspects of a library's program. Three methods for investigating consumer opinion were presented: user surveys, ad hoc advisory groups, and equipment evaluations. Strategies for planning, conducting, and drawing conclusions for each type of consumer investigation were thoroughly reviewed with particular reference to considerations that should be kept in mind when seeking opinions from a blind or physically handicapped population.

After the paper, discussion focused on the investigations that had been conducted by the librarians present. Elizabeth Twining of the Royal National Institute for the Blind in the UK expressed her concern that many of the advisory committees which have been convened by her library were composed of younger blind persons who were employed in professional occupations and not those who comprise the majority of the individuals being served. Others present agreed with Ms. Twining and related their strategies for alleviating this trend. Paulli Thomsen of the State Institute for the Blind in Denmark described the efforts of his organization in meeting the needs of a student population whose primary concern is to receive books as quickly as possible. Marilyn Schulz of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind advised that librarians also be aware of the surveys that were being conducted by other libraries whose services and population might be similar enough to yield useful information.

Also on August 20, the section met with the group serving Ethnic and Linguistic Minorities. S. Manoogian

of the USA presented a paper entitled "On Serving the Older Polyglot: The Role of Public Libraries in the United States." In summary she said, "America is culturally and linguistically diverse, enriched by the history, experience, and contributions of many ethnic groups. It is also a nation which strives for youthful well-being. Becoming old, and thereby diminished physically and intellectually, is one of the greatest fears of many of its people. When the aging person is a member of a cultural group for whom English is a second, and sometimes a third or fourth language, the feeling of isolation is intensified. Public libraries have an important role to play in ensuring the quality of life for the aging multi-ethnic population. This paper examines the demography of older adults in the United States, theories of aging, and multicultural views of old age. It reviews the ways in which the American public libraries have responded, and continue to respond to the informational, educational, cultural, and recreational needs of older persons, including those whose native language is other than English. Finally, it explores some of the challenges facing public libraries for whom services to the older multilingual population are becoming a priority."

James Herndon of the Library of Congress described the Foreign Language Program he is responsible for administering. Mr. Herndon stated that in 1978 the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLS), Library of Congress, formally established its Foreign Language Program to serve the reading needs of the increasing numbers of blind and physically handicapped persons in the United States who speak languages other than English. The three major objectives of this program are: (1) building a collection of foreign-language recorded and braille materials at NLS; (2) facilitating the circulation of foreign-language materials to readers through a network of cooperating libraries for the blind and physically handicapped; and (3) identifying and promoting other sources that produce special media materials in various languages.

The NLS foreign-language collection includes books and magazines produced in special media by NLS as well as recorded and braille books acquired from sources outside NLS. Foreign-language titles produced by NLS are duplicated en masse, interfiled with the English-language titles produced by NLS, and distributed to the NLS network of 160 cooperating libraries for the blind and physically handicapped throughout the United States. Recorded and braille materials acquired from sources outside NLS are deposited in the Special Foreign Library Collection, which is housed in and circulated from a single national center at the Library of Congress Multistate Center for the Midlands, located in Cincinnati, Ohio. To help readers and librarians locate materials in the NLS collections as well as find special media materials from other sources, NLS produces a number of catalogs, bibliographies, directories, and reference circulars, most of which are available free of charge to interested persons.

Large print books were addressed by three speakers on August 21. Tom D.F. Barnard of the UK offered a paper entitled "A Foot in Both Camps." The theme of this short paper was "that librarians need not necessarily be merely the passive customers of publishers. By acting through their professional organizations they can exert considerable influence over publishing output or even be directly involved. Should they be so involved? I believe that there are occasions when this is desirable and that the case of large print publishing is one of these."

Next a paper entitled "The Legibility of Large Print," written by Linda Jansen and Paulli Thomsen of Denmark, was presented by Mr. Thomsen, who summarized his work as follows:

"For many visually impaired people the right typography may be crucial for the ability to read. It is estimated that one person out of a thousand in the industrialized countries has difficulties in reading ordinary print because of defective vision. In order to meet their needs some publishers have for years published large print books. The type size in these books ranges normally from 14 to 18 point.

"Earlier research as well as practical experience show that the most important typographic factors for visually impaired readers are type size and type weight (boldness).

"A recent Danish investigation of the legibility of print for visually impaired people, comprising 121 subjects, shows that a medium typeface has a significant improving effect on legibility compared with a light typeface. Likewise, a type size greater than 16 point was beneficial to all subjects. Type sizes less than 10 point have a significant decreasing effect on legibility."

Bruce Massis next spoke on "Commercial Large Print—The International Scene": "Librarians serving the visually handicapped are frequently queried as to the availability of large print materials outside the United States. Until research into this area culminated in the 1985 publication of *The International Guide to Publishers and Distributors of Large Print* (IFLA Professional Reports No. 4), such a listing was unavailable." The paper presented a general overview of large print publishing and distribution in the 15 countries surveyed for that guide.

At the afternoon session, Elizabeth Twining read a paper entitled "Copyright and Library Material for the Blind." She stated, "Copyright law exists to control the copying and publishing of copyright material.

Copyright as such, therefore, does not restrict international interlibrary loan. However, the terms under which special format editions for the print handicapped are produced may in some cases restrict their availability. Gifts are similarly not affected by copyright law, but international sales and exchanges of special format material do require separate copyright permission."

Allan Leach then read a paper by William Byrne of Australia. Mr. Byrne addressed the topic "Postal and Customs Regulations and Library Materials for the Blind." His plan of action was accepted. The plan follows: (1) go ahead with the proposal to collect information on length of time spent in transporting library materials as post-free surface mail, and any losses or damage; (2) approach individual governments with this information to press the case for reduced rates on international airmail; (3) prepare a case for presentation by IFLA to the Universal Postal Union, in conjunction with the World Blind Union (WBU) and Unesco, for reduced rate airmail carriage of material for blind and handicapped readers; (4) ensure that all countries accept braille, audio, and enlarged material as suitable for postal customs concessions (Annex E of the Florence Treaty does not specifically include audio material and this omission should be remedied); (5) ensure that equipment relating to production of or access to braille and audio material is also included in the postal and customs concessions; and (6) follow up individual international air carriers and, eventually, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for special reduced rates on parcels of braille or audio material (although some airlines give a "stand-by" concession, it is irregular and cannot be relied on—a definite reduced rate for ensured delivery is preferable).

—F. Kurt Cylke

Division of Collections and Services

Section for Acquisitions and Exchange

The section held two open meetings and two closed sessions of the Standing Committee during the course of the conference. At the first of the open meetings two papers were presented, one by Peter H. Bridge, chief of the Exchange and Gift Division, Library of Congress, and another by Bernadine Abbott Hodusky, professional staff member for Library and Distribution Services, Joint Committee on Printing, United States Congress. Mr. Bridge's paper dealt with the history and operations of "The Library of Congress Non-Official Exchanges," a topic which in the speaker's opinion is too rarely discussed despite its importance to the general acquisitions effort of the Library. Ms. Hodusky presented a complementary paper on "The Library of Congress/ U.S. Government Printing Office International Exchange Program" in which she outlined in brief the history of the program, its procedures, and proposed measures for its improvement.

At the second open meeting, Charles Willett, assistant to the collections management director, University of Florida Libraries, Gainesville, Fla., discussed "International Collaboration among Acquisition Librarians: Obstacles and Opportunities." Mr. Willett discussed various cooperative acquisitions projects that currently exist in the United States as well as the nationwide resources sharing program and *Conspectus* of the Research Libraries Group. He suggested that international cooperative acquisition projects are possible, and are needed to assure coverage of a wide range of published and unpublished materials. Librarians have a responsibility on an international level to be aware of materials, avoiding unnecessary duplication and acquiring materials to fill in gaps. They must go beyond published materials and seek out gray literature. Mr. Willett proposed that a working group be sponsored by the section to examine international acquisitions problems and to formulate guidelines for collaboration. His paper will be printed in the *IFLA Journal*.

During the same meeting Paul Hallberg, director Göteborg University Library, Göteborg, Sweden, presented a paper prepared in collaboration with Per Morten Bryhn, head, Processing Department, Royal University Library, Oslo, Norway, on "De-Acquisition in University Libraries." The paper reported on the results of questionnaires distributed to some 474 university libraries worldwide. For the purposes of this study, de-acquisition was defined as the process by which library material (excluding duplicates) ceases to be part of the active book stocks. Of the 200 libraries whose replies were analyzed, 70 percent stated that they were allowed to de-acquire, and 20 were actually required to do so by their governing bodies. Among the reasons for de-acquisition most frequently cited were shortage of space, physical deterioration, and low recorded use. A large number of respondents now lacking explicit de-acquisitions policies indicated that they expect to be required to formulate such a policy within the next few years.

During the closed sessions of the Standing Committee primary attention was directed to the projects proposed by the section for the IFLA Medium-Term Programme 1986–90. Some 11 projects have been identified, including among others, the production of training guidelines for staff involved in international exchange of publications, with particular emphasis on training librarians in developing countries; and establishment of national repository libraries; as well as

studies on the role of new technology in acquisitions and exchange work, national acquisitions policies, performance measures for evaluating the effectiveness of acquisitions policies and systems, gray literature, and the links between libraries, publishers and booksellers to improve availability from the originators of publications. Members of the Standing Committee volunteered to participate in one or more of these projects. Other topics discussed included plans for the Tokyo meeting in 1986, distribution of IFLA funds among its various constituent sections, and recent differential pricing patterns in British serial publishing.

—Peter H. Bridge

Section on Interlending and Document Delivery

The Interlending and Document Delivery Section (IDDS), Division of Collections and Services, held two program meetings in Chicago, with two papers presented at each. At the first session, Olive James, chief of the Loan Division, Library of Congress, presented a paper called "From Interlibrary Loan to Information Delivery: A Decade of Change in the United States." It covered a range of activity from traditional mail service and its necessary delays to electronic telecommunications and "instantaneous" full-text transmission. Also addressed were the impact of such technological changes on the library workplace and on the end user.

At the same meeting, Dr. Arie Willemsen of the Royal Library in The Hague described "The Online System of Union Catalogues and Interlibrary Loan (NCC/IBL) in the Netherlands." This cooperatively developed national system "combines online searching of union catalogues by users and the online distribution of loan requests according to a distribution algorithm."

At the second session of IDDS the Deputy Librarian at the National Library of Canada, Hope Clement, ably and clearly described the Canadian arrangement of "Electronic Networking for Interlibrary Loan in the Open System Interconnection (OSI) Environment." Through this OSI protocol, libraries may use a variety of terminal equipment and telecommunication systems for compatible messaging. Dr. Clement described an automated workstation, based on this protocol, which has been developed to facilitate interlibrary communications and lending.

The last of IDDS' four speakers was Maurice Line, Director of the British Library Lending Division at Boston Spa. He gave the report of Richard Bennett, head of the IFLA Office for International Lending, which is located at BLLD. International lending activities described by Mr. Line include interlending guidelines and forms, a publication program, the conduct and encouragement of research in the field, assistance to libraries in developing countries, and planning for the changing role of interlending under the impact of new technologies. He speculated about the impact of commercially available disks (CD-ROM) which, with their great storage density, can lead to the bypassing of national and international lending centers. He concluded by affirming that "one of the problems with interlending is that it's managed at much too low a[n administrative] level," as if it were "an optional extra, by grace and favor. This is crazy."

—Olive C. James

Section on Serial Publications

The first of two program meetings by the Section on Serial Publications, held on August 20, addressed the general topic of "Electronic Publishing." The principal paper, presented by Christine Girard of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, provided a report on current electronic publishing activities in France. She addressed in particular the activities of the French telephone company and the work of TRANSDOC. Concentrating on the applications of electronic publishing by the general press as well as the scientific and technical publishing community, Ms. Girard addressed many of the problems and concerns surrounding these emerging developments for librarians—including bibliographic control and practices and matters of legal deposit and copyright, as well as the issues of public access to this information. Ms. Girard's paper was followed by a lively discussion which included informal reports on recent electronic publishing activities in Germany and the United Kingdom. Additional comments on problems relating to the recording of holdings and the need for article-level identification were also noted. The discussion concluded with diverse comments by librarians, publishers, and subscription agents.

The second program meeting was held on August 21 and included two papers on the general topic of "Journal Article Indentification Codes." The first paper, presented by Wendy Reidel, head of the National Serials Data Program at the Library of Congress, reported on recent American activities by the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) and the Serial Industry Systems Advisory Committee (SISAC) in this area. Providing background on this effort, she also addressed some of the specific principles represented in the *Draft ANSI Standard for Serial Issue Identifier and Serial Article Indentifier,* noting in particular that the standard will define the requirements for providing in coded form an identifier for each issue and

each item published in a serial. The "identifier" will represent in coded form the following information: serial identification data (the ISSN), serial issue data (chronology and enumeration), and serial article data (page number and title code). In order to explore the potential application and impact of this standard on the information community more fully, several vendors and libraries have agreed to be beta test sites for utilization of the draft in its present form. The information gathered as a result of these tests will be used in finalizing the draft standard.

The second paper, by Pirkko Wegelius, NOSP Project, Universitetsbibliotek Helsinki, Finland, addressed the international work of ISO/TC 46 on the "Bibliographical Identification (biblid) of Contributions in Serials and Books." She presented the history and background of this international effort and went on to report that the current draft standard represents two categories of biblid (biblid is an acronym for the bibliographic identification pertaining to volumes, issues, pages, etc., of published units): the serial biblid (for serial articles) and the book biblid (intended for contributions in books by various authors). Both types of biblid have their own structure, with the serial biblid containing the ISSN, the year of publication, the issue designation and the paging. The book biblid contains the following elements: the ISBN, year of publication, and the pagination. Ms. Wegelius concluded with the observation that efforts are currently under way to properly align the specifications of the draft ANSI standard and the draft ISO standard in order to avoid unnecessary conflicts or inconsistencies between the two.

Following these two papers, the chairman of the section, Gunter Franzmeier, Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, provided a brief review of the section's current activities. He noted in particular the work done in conjunction with the worldwide review of *ISBD(S)*, publication of the *Guidelines for Union Catalogues of Serials*, the preparation of recommendations for an international standard for serial holding statements, compilation of an international directory of serial experts, and the activities of the Working Group on Newspapers.

—Mary Price

International Association Of Law Libraries

A roundtable of the International Association of Law Libraries (IALL) held a panel program during IFLA on "Access to Information in International Legal Research" on August 20. Joachim Schwietzke of the Max-Planck Institute, Heidelberg, Federal Republic of Germany, spoke on "The Availability of Research Tools in Public International Law, Especially for Documents and Publications of Intergovernmental Organizations," and Irene Berkey of the Northwestern University Law Library, Evanston, Ill., spoke on "Materials of European Intergovernmental Organizations and Their Accessibility Through Available Research Tools." Eric Gaskell, European Communities Commission Library, Brussels, Belgium, and Timothy Kearley, University of Illinois Law Library, Urbana-Champaign, commented on these presentations. Robert W. Schaaf of the Library of Congress spoke next on "International Organizations Documentation: Serving Research Needs of the Legal Community." Jacob Korevaar of Harvard University Law Library then discussed "Information Problems in International Trade Law: Sources and Finding Tools." The program was organized and moderated by Adolf Sprudzs of the University of Chicago Law Library.

—Robert W. Schaaf

Council II

President Else Granheim introduced Executive Secretary Margreet Wijnstroom at the Council II on August 23. The secretary spoke about the exclusion from IFLA of non-dues paying members. This would affect the status of nine association members, 37 institutional members, and 15 personal members who have not paid dues for two or more years and have not explained their failure. Other members who explained their non-payment satisfactorily were excused. Dues payment has become particularly important since IFLA has experienced more than a 100 percent (or $80,000) increase in operating costs since 1983. A unanimous show of hands voted to exclude these members at the end of 1985 if they are then still in violation.

The next resolution dealt with the almost total elimination of import duty on audio, visual, and microfilm materials. Beverly Lynch, president, American Library Association, held the position that since the Florence Agreement eliminates duty on imported books, the Nairobi Protocol Annex C–1 should be adopted to permit these other materials to be imported largely duty-free.

The third resolution involved the exclusion from IFLA membership of South African institutions practicing apartheid policies. Norman Horrocks, chair of the study committee on this issue, requested that voters confirm the exclusion position using new verbiage stating South African institutions adhering to apartheid policies will continue to be denied the privileges of membership. The majority present voted for this exclusion policy; however, there were many voter abstentions. No negative votes were cast.

The Soviet delegation presented a resolution protesting Librarian of Congress Daniel Boorstin's Plenary Session I speech, which it felt contained passages unfriendly to the Soviet Union.

Before the session closed new IFLA officers were introduced: first vice president—Henriette D. Avram (Library of Congress); second vice president—Engelsina Pereslegina (All-Union Library of Foreign Literature, Moscow, USSR); and secretary—Tony Evans (The Library Association, London, UK).

Else Granheim was awarded the title "Honorary President of IFLA" by the Executive Board for having served so well. Attendees gave her a standing ovation.

—Andrea Morris Gruhl

Closing Session

Paul Kaegbein of the University of Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany, and chair of the Professional Board, presented the Professional Resolutions, speaking in German. Resolution A from the Art Libraries Section of the Special Libraries Division urged examination of financial obstacles to IFLA participation. Resolution B called for the establishment of a Round Table on Continuing Education for the Library/Information Professions sponsored by the Section on Library Schools and Other Training Aspects, Division on Education and Research. This round table was proposed at the IFLA pre-conference World Conference on Continuing Education for the Library and Information Science Professions. Resolution C primarily sought funding to facilitate meetings of the Standing Committee and Sub-Committee of the Region and its Geographical Sub-Regions. Resolution D sought funding for school librarians to attend IFLA.

Resolution E of the Section on Library Schools and Other Training Aspects supported continued cooperation with pertinent educational bodies and development of joint guidelines for teaching conservation and preservation. Resolution F was a request from the Round Table for Management of Library Associations to organize a post-conference seminar for the 1987 IFLA conference. Resolution G, from the Section of Biological and Medical Sciences Libraries, recommended that Spanish be designated as the fifth official language of IFLA. In regard to the new IFLA Core Programme, Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World, IFLA executive secretary Margreet Wijnstroom urged all 43 professional groups to address more heartily the problems of IFLA members from the Third World countries who wish to be represented.

Marta Terry of the Casa de las Americas, Havana, Cuba, reported on the Pre-Conference on Rural Libraries, which had 27 attendees. She noted that the problems Latin American public librarians had in helping rural Latinos and marginal urban (or ex-rural) Latinos were similar to those encountered by librarians in other Third World areas. Recommendations emanating from the pre-conference included establishment of regional documentation centers, publishing a journal on regional librarianship, and establishment of continuing education centers supported by Unesco.

Tokutaro Takahashi, Japan Library Association, Tokyo, and chair of the Executive Committee of Japan's IFLA Conference Organizing Committee, issued an invitation to come to Japan in 1986 for the 52nd annual conference. The theme will be "New Horizons of Librarianship Towards the 21st Century." The Japanese will emphasize modern library technology.

An invitation to the 1987 IFLA conference in Brighton, England, was issued by Sir Harry Hookway of The Library Association, London, and of the British Organising Committee. The theme "Libraries and Information Services in a Changing World" expands the Tokyo conference theme.

Future IFLA conferences will be held in Sydney, Australia (1988), Paris (1989), and Stockholm, (1990).

Robert Wedgeworth, executive director of the American Library Association, spoke for the U.S. Organising Committee of the 1985 IFLA Conference. He recounted association changes occurring under Else Granheim's leadership since 1979 and stated U.S. objectives for hosting the Chicago IFLA conference. Attendance for this conference was high, with 2,114 persons registered from 84 countries; 532 exhibitors participated. He suggested that future IFLA conferences should be less costly or less frequent, or both. Members of the organizing committee, contributors, and sponsors were thanked.

New IFLA President Hans-Peter Geh of the Württemberg-Landesbibliothek, Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, then outlined his 20-year involvement in IFLA. His long-range goal for the association is for a barrier-free information network. Most of his inaugural speech dealt with the changes IFLA needs in several areas: membership, cost, structure, professional commitment, core programs, publications, cooperation with Unesco, the secretariat, and books. He encouraged expansion of IFLA membership. The costs of IFLA involvement for Third World members is very high and the Regional Development Fund set up several years ago is not yet able to meet their total needs; Dr. Geh encouraged donations to support attendees from the Third World. IFLA structure should strengthen in recognition that benefits to the whole association take precedence over those to component parts. Professional commitment should generate

professional growth, a major IFLA goal. The healthy functioning of the core programs (International MARC, Preservation/Conservation, Third World Librarianship Development, and Trans-Border Data Flow) is dependent on the assured money from national libraries being supplemented by other contributors. Publications by IFLA need to continue and improve. IFLA needs to cooperate with Unesco and with other international organizations. Dr. Geh pledged that he and the secretariat team in The Hague will work together with dedication. He recognized the primacy of "the book" and its new technological forms and pledged to keep in touch with publishers. Finally he saluted IFLA members, whose dedication and enthusiasm are basic to the association's success.

Else Granheim expressed appreciation to the conference's interpreters. She commended outgoing officers of standing committees, the Professional Board, and the Executive Board.

Ms. Granheim awarded IFLA Medals for Special Service to: Marie Louise Bossuat (Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France); Warren Haas (Council on Library Resources, Washington, D.C., USA); Cornelis Reedijk (Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague, Netherlands); Gotthard Ruckl (Central Institute of Librarianship, Berlin, German Democratic Republic); Joseph Soosai (Rubber Research Institute of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur); and Guy Sylvestre (National Library of Canada, Ottawa). Irwin Pizer and Robert Doyle accepted the award for the Organising Committee for the 1985 IFLA Conference. Mr. Doyle then introduced the committee members.

Concluding the conference was Else Granheim's farewell address. The theme of the address revolved around a Norwegian seaside souvenir she discovered one holiday. The message on the souvenir was, "For the concert of life no one ever gets a program." Granheim thanked people who helped her perform her presidential duties—her husband, who is also a librarian "and is always supportive"; her Norwegian library staff, many of whom attended the conference; and the Norwegian Ministry of Culture. Her goal throughout her presidency was to "make our libraries better in order to improve the quality of life for all citizens." The audience applauded and gave Ms. Granheim a standing ovation, as the first female president in IFLA's 51-year history turned over the presidency to Hans-Peter Geh. With a smile close to tears the Norwegian accepted a large bouquet of wildflowers and the gratitude of a grand ballroom full of the world's most distinguished librarians.

—Andrea Morris Gruhl

Network Advisory Committee Meets to Identify a Common Vision

The Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee (NAC) met to identify a common vision for nationwide networking and to develop a plan to realize it during its program session in Washington, D.C., on December 9-11, 1985.

The keynote speaker for the program was JoAn Segal, executive director of the Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL/ALA). She identified five concerns of academic librarians regarding networking: (1) technology—its impact on the roles of librarians in the academic community; (2) management—the serious problems in administration faced by academic librarians; (3) economics—the financial problems libraries face with relatively fixed budgets; (4) services—the provision of high-quality service requires ever-increasing hours of opening, sophisticated bibliographic instructions etc.; and finally, (5) politics—librarians must be involved in an increasing number of political arenas.

The chair of the Network Advisory Committee, Henriette D. Avram, had invited representatives from bibliographic utilities, national and state libraries, regional networks, the private sector, local systems, and the users of libraries to discuss their vision of a nationwide bibliographic network and the role of their organizations in such a network.

Rowland C.W. Brown, president of OCLC, Inc., cited a number of issues which influenced one's vision of networking: the force of technology, library and information economics, the lack of perceived economic benefits from automation, the challenge of ever-proliferating services to the computer-literate patron, the changing role of the library, and the increasing role of commercial enterprises. There will be greater cooperation and resource sharing among bibliographic networks together with continued efforts to maintain and expand national and international standards. Within the foreseeable future, OCLC will distribute much of its present online data to local microprocessors and read/write optical disks. He sees OCLC moving beyond bibliographic control to access (i.e., physical access) to information, content, and to the provision of information resources for the end user. Cooperation with local library systems is needed to access the expanding body of worldwide information.

Richard F. McCoy, president of the Research Libraries Group, Inc. (RLG), sees major changes under way, such as the changing role of the library to become a gateway to networks and an access to resources, the potential of the Linked Systems Project (LSP) to con-

(Continued on p. 170)

NAC *(Continued from p. 169)*
tribute to a wide range of resources, the leading forces for integration of technology and services will be toward work stations linked to other networks through increased standards activities, and he sees the perceived center of networking changing and moving to local library systems.

Henriette D. Avram, assistant librarian for Processing Services at the Library of Congress (LC), outlined the role of the three national libraries (National Agricultural Library [NAL], National Library of Medicine [NLM], and LC) and summarized the differences and the similarities. The differences are that (1) NAL and NLM are part of the executive and LC is in the legislative branch of the government; (2) NAL and NLM specialize in single disciplines, LC is a multidisciplined research library; and (3) NAL and NLM's responsibilities include indexing while in general, LC does not assume this responsibility. The similarities are in their responsibilities, i.e., collection and preservation of materials, providing access to these, and the production of basic bibliographic tools. Their role then is to:

(1) develop collections in their areas of responsibility, thereby providing a comprehensive national collection of research materials;

(2) provide access to the materials in the other national libraries and in other libraries in the U.S. and other countries through interlibrary loan;

(3) preserve the collections by conserving or copying original materials, and informing the community of the availability of such copies;

(4) provide and improve access to information through the provision of bibliographic control products and services—printed and machine-readable bibliographic, name and subject authority products, classification schedules, indexing services, selective dissemination of information, and online retrieval;

(5 and 6) provide quality bibliographic records following established standards as quickly and comprehensively as possible;

(7) provide as much quality original cataloging in machine-readable form as soon as possible at a reasonable cost in order that other libraries can avoid the high costs of original cataloging;

(8) share their resources with each other and with other libraries and promote resource sharing;

(9) establish and maintain national standards, in association with other organizations, to include ANSI Z39.2 format structure, AACR 2, the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD), name and subject authority lists, classification schedules, the USMARC format, the MARC code lists, computer-to-computer protocols, etc.;

(10) serve as the international interface between the U.S. and other countries with respect to resource sharing;

(11) improve access to information through nonbibliographic databases and services;

(12) perform research in such areas as optical disk technology, expert systems, acquisition and processing of electronic publications, and subject heading systems.

Louella V. Wetherbee, executive director of AMIGOS Bibliographic Council, summarized the responses from the regional networks to a NAC questionnaire. The questions concerned the vision of nationwide networking, the best strategy for realizing the vision, the barriers, the role of the Federal government, LC, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), state library agencies, regional networks, national bibliographic networks, and the funding agencies. The emphasis of all responses was on the variety of services beyond cataloging, e.g., on linkages of utilities. Several expressed the wish for LC to act as the national leader and to continue its leadership role in standards and promoting linkage. Funding agencies should establish funding priorities and accountability. The beginning of fragmentation of a nationwide database was perceived by some, due to shifts toward local cooperation and a decline in multitype networking.

James A. Nelson, state librarian and commissioner of the Kentucky Department for Libraries and Archives, pointed to the considerable variety in the way each state agency is organized, in the priorities they choose and the relative strengths and weaknesses, and to the characteristics that are common to most. It is normal for all state agencies and not just library agencies to be concerned with equalization of services and access to resources. Most state agencies are involved with some level of effort in networking and library cooperation. Their equalization concept is focused in most library programs on the end user through local public libraries. Like networks, state library agencies are only successful in getting the individual good service if the local institution is effective. They are, however, political in nature and the developing technology can supply them with leverage in the political arena. A common vision is needed and a clarification of concepts of the networking business.

DIALOG Information Service, an online retrieval service which offers MARC databases among others (represented by Charles Bourne, director of product management), and Geac, the turnkey system (represented by Eugene Damon, manager of advanced development at Geac), described their role as vendors in networking. DIALOG responds to economic necessities by providing a centralized storehouse of information that libraries can tap as needed. Geac's role is one of

a tool maker to provide technology to meet special local needs. Local systems (represented by James F. Govan, university librarian at the University of North Carolina, and Edwin B. Brownrigg, director of the Division of Library Automation at the University of California, Berkeley) reported on local networking activities which enhance cooperative activities on a regional level and take advantage of non-traditional technologies. Mr. Govan predicted that to some extent the configuration of a nationwide network will be determined by technology. The exact configuration of the developing technology, however, is largely beyond predictability, and developers of local systems need to realize that developments must be observed and the connection with national networks maintained for the common good.

Barbara D. Cooper, chair of the White House Conference on Library Information Science Taskforce (WHCLIST), represented the users of libraries. She foresees that funding of libraries and user fees are problems; local library systems will need to recover some of the costs of in-depth searches for users. Free access is strictly interpreted by state libraries as a requirement for state and Federal funding. The library's role as information provider is weakened by the inability to charge for sophisticated searches.

The working group discussions at the end of the program session resulted in a broad vision of a nationwide library network with a 1990–1995 time frame. Several barriers were identified such as the long time for development, insufficient capital, the end user not yet integrated in planning, general political considerations, and a trend toward decentralization. Benefits identified were the encouragement of standards and compatable systems, improvement of public awareness, libraries being regarded as resources and working actively with state libraries, and the continued support of the three national libraries.

Ronald F. Miller, executive director of the Cooperative Agency for Systems and Services (CLASS), provided a synthesis of all presentations as well as the working groups' deliberations.

The Network Advisory Committee will meet next on July 9–11 and, based on the common vision of networking articulated at this meeting, will discuss issues and opportunities in the following areas: (1) links and resource sharing, (2) standards, (3) education, (4) public policy, and (5) economics.

Frank P. Grisham, executive director of Southeastern Library Network, chaired the planning subcommittee for the NAC program session. Other members included Henriette D. Avram, Library of Congress; Toni Carbo Bearman, NCLIS; Betty Davis, Informatics; Carol C. Henderson, ALA; Laima Mockus, NELINET, Inc.; and Joseph F. Shubert, New York State Library. The complete minutes of the NAC meeting are being prepared and will be published as proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee in the Network Planning Paper series. An announcement will be made in the LC *Information Bulletin* when they become available from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20541.

—Sigrid Harriman

1985 Index to LC *Information Bulletin* Is Now Available

The Library of Congress Professional Association announces the availability of the 1985 LCPA's Index to the *Library of Congress Information Bulletin.* This useful key to the *Information Bulletin* articles provides access by both name and subject to the principal activities of the Library. Included are areas such as automation, cataloging, authority control, copyright, preservation, music reference services, and exhibitions, as well as reports from major national and international conferences. The index to the *Information Bulletin* sells for $10 per copy.

All orders must be prepaid. Foreign orders should be made in U.S. dollars, payable through a U.S. bank, and include $3 additional for postage. Orders should be mailed to the Library of Congress Professional Association, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Atlantic Ports *(Continued from p. 150)*

ment. Anne Perotin-Dumon delivered a talk in French, "Villes portuaires des Iles du Vent: Basse-Terre et Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, 1750–1800." Comment was by Alain Buffon, Guadeloupe, French West Indies.

Speakers for the afternoon session were Allan J. Kuethe, Texas Tech University; John McNeill, Georgetown University; Guadalupe Jiménez Codinach, Universidad Iberoamericana, Mexico; James Lewis, Western Carolina University; Miquel Izard, Universidad de Barcelona; Jacques Barbier, University of Ottawa; Lance R. Grahn, Radford University; and John TePaske, Duke University. Presiding during the afternoon session was Peggy K. Liss, Johns Hopkins University.

The third session, beginning at 9 a.m. on May 2, included lectures and comments by Kenneth Maxwell, Tinker Foundation; A.J.R. Russell-Wood, Johns Hopkins University; Susan Socolow, Emory University; and Vera Blinn Reber, Shippensburg University. John Hébert, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress, presided. *(Continued on p. 172)*

Meetings and Events Around the Library

Tuesday, May 20

☐ "Oral History of 20th-Century Slavic Immigrants," Vera De Buchananne, Cataloging Division, Copyright Office. Special Interest Group on Ethnic Resources. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

☐ "Morris and Co. Stained Glass," Marilyn Ibach, Prints and Photographs Division. Special Interest Group on American Studies/Special Collections. LC Professional Association. Room LM 403, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Wednesday, May 21

☐ Symposium on Folklife and Public Education: The Last Decade, American Folklife Center. Mumford Room, 9:15 a.m. to 5 p.m. All are welcome; no tickets or prior registration required.

Thursday, May 22

☐ Birthday Party for the American Folklife Center featuring traditional music of Armenia—Leo Sarkisian and His Ensemble—and bluegrass—The Johnson Mountain Boys—as well as craft demonstrations of decoy carving, Hmong needlework, basket making, and Iroquois soapstone carving. Neptune Plaza, 12 noon to 2 p.m.

☐ Support Group for Active Scholars. LC Professional Association. Room LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Friday, May 23

☐ Trio de la Fundacion San Telmo of Buenos Aires presents concert on the occasion of the Argentine National Day. Coolidge Auditorium, 8 p.m. No tickets required.

Wednesday, May 28

☐ "The Oxford English Dictionary and the State of the Language," Robert Burchfield, Oxford University Press. Mumford Room, 8 p.m. No tickets required.

Thursday, May 29

☐ Discussion of the Histories of Herodotus. Great Books Study Group. LC Professional Association. LM 642, 12:10 p.m. **For members and staff.**

Events are open to the public unless otherwise specified.

Atlantic Posts *(Continued from page 171)*

A symposium summation was provided by Jacob Price, University of Michigan, with closing remarks given by Franklin W. Knight and Sara Castro-Klarén.

An exhibition of original maps, many of which are rare, accompanied the symposium and have been made available for viewing in the Library's Geography and Map Division corridor, basement level, Madison Building.

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